

INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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July 18, 1959

Attorney General Sanctions Farm Labor Regulations

The Attorney General has notified the Secretary of Labor in a legal opinion that the Secretary has authority under existing law to establish standards for wages, housing, and transportation as a condition for certification of employers by the USES.

The Attorney General's opinion was announced July 9. It had been prepared in response to a request from the Secretary of Labor for an opinion on whether the Secretary has authority under the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, which created the USES, to issue such regulations with respect to farm labor.

The Labor Department has drafted regulations which would impose new standards and requirements on employers as a requisite to obtaining certification by federal and state employment services. The proposal under study last March would make certification for inter-area employment of farm labor conditioned on employers (1) agreeing to meet federal housing standards, (2) agreeing to provide transportation arrangements no less favorable than those provided by employers who have successfully recruited workers, and (3) agreeing to the payment of wage rates as determined by the state agency to have been successful in recruiting and retaining the services of domestic agricultural workers (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 21, page 136). A draft of a regulation containing such provisions was sent to state employment agencies for review and comment.

The Secretary has indicated that he would issue such regulations under his general powers under the Wagner-Peyser Act or would seek authority from Congress in new legislation. The Attorney General's opinion would seem to clear the way for issuance of the Secretary's regulations in substantially their present form. The regulations would first be published in the *Federal Register* as a proposal, would then be the subject of a public hearing in the Labor Department, and would eventually be promulgated.

Kennedy Subcommittee Approves Bill To Curtail Canning Exemptions

The Senate Subcommittee on Labor has agreed on a wage-hour bill that would raise the statutory minimum wage, extend coverage to a number of retail and service workers not now covered, and curtail the overtime exemptions presently available to fruit and vegetable canners.

According to an announcement by the Subcommittee, there would be a new seasonal exemption to replace the existing 28-week overtime exemption for fruit and vegetable canning and processing. During the first year after the effective date of the amendment, there would be 20 weeks of limited overtime exemption of up to 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week; and beginning in the second year the same limited exemption would be available for 14 weeks.

The Subcommittee bill also calls for raising the statutory minimum wage to \$1.15 an hour on the effective date of the amendment and to \$1.25 one year later.

The staff of the Subcommittee is drafting legislative language intended to accomplish the Subcommittee's objectives, and the precise language of the bill and its effect, if enacted, will not be known until a copy of the bill with the Subcommittee amendments becomes available.

The Senate Subcommittee on Labor is headed by Senator Kennedy (Mass.). His bill, S.1046, is the bill on which the Subcommittee has held hearings and on which the Subcommittee has acted. The Subcommittee agreed on July 9 to report the bill with amendments to the full Committee.

Members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare are:

Senator Lister Hill (Ala.), chairman, James E. Murray (Mont.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Jennings Randolph (W. Va.), and Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N. J.), and

Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Everett Dirksen (Ill.), Clifford P. Case (N. J.), Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.), and Winston L. Prouty (Vt.).

Other provisions of the Subcommittee bill relate to retail and service workers, employees of laundries and

dry-cleaning establishments, local transit workers, seamen, switchboard operators, and loggers.

For certain of these, who would be brought under coverage for the first time, the following schedule of minimum hourly rates and maximum straight-time hours would be established.

	Hourly Rate	Maximum Hours
First year.....	\$1.00	46
Second year.....	1.10	44
Third year.....	1.20	42
Fourth year.....	1.25	40

The new schedule of wages and hours limitations would be applicable to employees in retail and service establishments, including hotels, restaurants and theatres, with more than \$750,000 annual gross sales; employees in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments with annual sales volume of \$250,000 or more or which do 15 percent commercial work; employees of local transit companies; switchboard operators except where the exchange is located in the employee's home; and loggers employing more than eight employees. Seamen would be covered with respect to the minimum wage but would continue to be exempt from overtime.

Purchases of Canned Foods by MSSA during Fiscal 1959

Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices purchased by the Military Subsistence Supply Agency on an annual purchase basis during the fiscal year 1959 totaled 89 million pounds, 28 percent more than the volume purchased during the previous fiscal year.

The increased volume purchased during fiscal 1959 (July 1, 1958, through June 30, 1959) was divided equally between canned fruits and fruit juices, up 45 million pounds, and canned vegetables including tomato juice, up 44 million pounds over fiscal 1958.

The total cost of these annual purchase items during the fiscal year 1959 was \$42.1 million. Purchases of canned fruits and fruit juices amounted to \$20.7 million and canned vegetables including tomato juice and other tomato products to \$21.4 million.

In the following summary the purchases in pounds as reported by the MSSA have been converted to standard cases by the N.C.A., using the factor for each product published in the Department of the Army Supply Manual SM 10-1-8900 dated January, 1957:

CANNED VEGETABLES

	F.Y. 1958	F.Y. 1959	F.Y. 1959 (thousands of cases 6/10)	Per- cent change from 1958
Asparagus.....	.8	3.2	81	+300
Beans, lima.....	8.8	7.2	184	-18
Beans, snap.....	17.3	12.1	320	-30
Bean sprouts.....	.2	.9	25	+350
Beets.....	10.9	7.1	181	-35
Carrots.....	5.6	4.1	104	-27
Catsup, tomato.....	21.8	15.2	353	-30
Chili sauce.....	1.7	2.1	80	+24
Corn, c.s.....	7.2	14.6	367	+103
Corn, w.g.....	15.2	13.3	335	-13
Peas.....	21.4	26.3	667	+23
Potatoes, sweet.....	17.3	9.0	227	-48
Pumpkin.....	1.9	3.2	79	+68
Sauerkraut.....	6.2	9.0	243	+45
Spinach.....	1.1	3.3	80	+200
Tomatoes.....	30.8	44.5	1,164	+44
Tomato paste.....	9.2	8.4	196	-9

Shipments of Metal Cans

Shipments of metal cans for food during the first five months of 1959 have been reported by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

	Jan.-May 1958	Jan.-May 1959 (short tons of steel)
Fruit and vegetable (in- cluding juice).....	426,580	415,486
Fish and sea food.....	37,809	43,034
Meat (including poultry)...	66,363	58,864

CANNED FRUITS

	F.Y. 1958	F.Y. 1959	F.Y. 1959 (thousands of cases 24/254)	Per- cent change from 1958
Apples.....	4.9	11.3	281	+131
Apple sauce.....	10.1	11.0	252	+9
Apricots.....	7.3	.4	10	-94
Blackberries.....	3.3	.8	18	-76
Blueberries.....	1.7	.4	8	-76
Cherries, RSP.....	7.7	7.9	181	+3
Cherries, sweet.....	0	2.8	61
Cranberry sauce.....	3.2	5.8	118	+81
Figs.....	2.3	.6	14	-74
Fruit cocktail.....	11.4	16.4	364	+44
Grapefruit.....	.5	3.9	90	+680
Peaches.....	19.4	27.6	635	+42
Pears.....	10.9	18.5	425	+70
Pineapple.....	15.5	15.0	353	-3
Plums.....	3.1	2.8	63	-10

CANNED JUICES

	F.Y. 1958	F.Y. 1959	F.Y. 1959 (thousands of cases 12/46 oz.)	Per- cent change from 1958
Apple.....	6.2	4.7	125	-24
Grape.....	2.4	3.0	76	+25
Grapefruit.....	4.3	3.7	94	-14
Grapefruit and orange.....	0	2.8	72
Orange.....	5.9	17.5	452	+197
Pineapple.....	10.7	15.1	396	+41
Tomato.....	17.0	42.1	1,140	+148

F.Y. = fiscal year ending June 30.

Cold Storage of Grapes

USDA has issued a handbook on the cold storage of *Vinifera* grapes, with information which may be helpful in maintaining quality and reducing spoilage. Recommendations cover such specific factors as temperature, humidity, air movement, and fumigation methods. It also discusses storage design and refrigeration systems.

Copies of the handbook, *The Cold Storage of Vinifera Table Grapes* (Agriculture Handbook No. 159), may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Shipments of Glass Containers

Shipments of glass containers for food during the first five months of 1959 have been reported by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

	Jan.-May 1958	Jan.-May 1959 (thousands of gross)
Wide-mouth food (including fruit jars and jelly glasses)	15,709	16,455
Narrow-neck food.....	5,065	5,938

Canned Food Pack Statistics Bulletin Mailed

The annual N.C.A. bulletin of *Canned Food Pack Statistics*, including details of the 1958 packs of canned fruit and vegetable products, has been mailed to the industry.

The bulletin includes statistics on the 1958 packs of 34 canned fruits and 26 canned vegetables, with comparisons with packs of previous years. For a number of items the bulletin gives the industry's total production by container size and principal states where packed, for 1958 and the four preceding seasons.

These data have been published in the one bulletin entitled *Canned Food Pack Statistics, 1958*.

The information is compiled from data furnished by individual canners, members and non-members, and is useful as historical reference to canners, allied industries, and government agencies.

Additional copies may be obtained upon request to the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, which compiles and publishes the pack bulletin with the assistance of the Information Division.

Forthcoming Meetings

- July 29-32—International Apple Association, Inc., Fruit Convention, Seattle
- July 29-Aug. 7—Canners' Technicians School, co-sponsored by National Canners Association, New York State Canners and Freezers Association and can companies, Experiment Station, Geneva
- Sept. 9-12—Symposium on Food Enzymes and Molecular Biology, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.
- Oct. 15-16—Quartermaster Association, Annual Convention, Statler-Hilton, New York City
- Oct. 18-21—National Association of Food Chains, Annual Conference and Exhibit, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D. C.
- Oct. 29-30—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago
- Oct. 29-31—Florida Canners Association, 23th Annual Convention, Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood
- Nov. 5—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago
- Nov. 9-10—Wisconsin Canners Association, 55th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee
- Nov. 23-24—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Fall Meeting, Whitcomb Hotel, St. Joseph
- Nov. 23-24—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 45th Annual Convention, Yorktowne Hotel, York
- Dec. 12-16—National Food Sales Conference, National Food Brokers Association's 56th Annual Convention, Loop Hotels, Chicago
- Jan. 4-6, 1960—Northwest Canners and Freezers Association, 4th Annual Convention, Olympic Hotel, Seattle
- Jan. 7-8—Canners League of California, 37th Annual Fruit and Vegetable Sample Cuttings, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco

Instruction Manual Issued on Canning Crops Contest

Copies of "What Makes a Champ," a manual of instructions for those engaged in management or direction of the annual Canning Crops Contest, have been distributed to N.C.A. fruit and vegetable canners and to secretaries of state and regional associations. As explained in a covering letter by Executive Secretary Carlos Campbell, the Contest is a project under the Farm Youth activity of the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program. "It has been an important factor in the Association's public relations work to build better basic canner-grower relations," Mr. Campbell stated.

His letter explained that many members, state association secretaries, 4-H and FFA leaders, extension agents, canners fieldmen, and others involved with the actual administration and operation of the Contest have asked for a handbook that would answer questions and cover details. "What Makes a Champ," prepared by Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy, the N.C.A. public relations counsel, is designed to meet this need.

The booklet defines the Canning Crops Contest, cites its sponsors (N.C.A. and the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association), explains their respective aims and purposes, and defines the role of each. It tells who is eligible to compete and the specific steps each entrant must take. It enumerates the awards, and presents separate sections describing the respective roles of vo-ag teachers,

canners, canners fieldmen, state N.J.V.G.A. leaders, and state canners association secretaries.

Copies of the manual were sent to the 30 state and regional canning associations that have been participating in the Canning Crops Contest or are potential. These went out July 8 accompanied by the current edition of the "Canning Crops Contest News," which offered the state secretaries opportunity to obtain additional copies of the manual for delivery to interested parties within their state or region. State secretaries were advised to make known their requirements for copies to Mrs. Jean Schoonover, D-A-Y, 551 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Snap Beans for Processing

The Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA has revised the U. S. standards for snap beans for processing.

Two important changes are made. A minimum size requirement has been added requiring beans to be at least 12/64 inch in diameter, unless otherwise specified. Also added are definitions of damage and serious damage caused by broken, bruised, or punctured beans.

The revised standards were published in the *Federal Register* and will be effective 10 days thereafter. The revised standards supersede those which have been in effect since 1940.

Sorensen Talks on Cherries

N.C.A. President Norman Sorensen talked about canned red sour cherries in a radio interview on the program "What's New" over station WTMJ, Milwaukee, July 15.

Mr. Sorensen discussed with his interviewer, Mrs. Esther Hotten, the marketing of this product. He talked about the traditional use of cherries in pie and also mentioned the additional uses that could be made of desert cherries, utilizing data from a report on a study made for the National Red Cherry Institute by Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy.

Canners' Role in Combatting Food Quackery and Faddism

"The Role of Nutrition Education in Combatting Food Fads" is the title of a booklet available from The Nutrition Foundation, Inc., 99 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y. The booklet consists of reprints of four papers delivered at a symposium on this subject conducted by the Northern California Section of the Institute of Food Technologists and The Nutrition Foundation and intended to encourage distribution of reliable nutrition information by stimulating more and better programs in the field of nutrition education.

Among contributors was Roy G. Lucks, president of the California Packing Corporation, a trustee of the Foundation, and member of the N.C.A. Administrative Council. Answering the question, "What can canners do to help in the reduction or elimination of food fads and quackery?" Mr. Lucks cited several points of action: The development of new and superior products; education of the public to better food habits; keep nutritive value in mind every time development of a new product is considered.

Advertising is a good medium for educating the public, Mr. Lucks stated, but it can also communicate confusion and misinformation. Canners have an obligation to be extremely careful in their advertising not to give the quack a helping hand, he stated. "Food advertising should never include claims to therapeutic values, nor hints of mysterious health advantage."

"With conscientious maintenance of good manufacturing practice, with an eye to improved nutritive value in the development of new products, and with a steadfast resistance against the temptation to advertise just a little more than you are prepared to deliver—canners as individuals and as a group can help materially in the long battle against food fads and quackery."

Other papers reproduced in the booklet were "Food Fads Versus Professional and Public Education," by Martha F. Trulson, Mary B. McCann, and Dr. Fredrick J. Stare, of the Department of Nutrition, Harvard University School of Public Health; "The Food and Drug Administration's Attitude on Food Fads and Nutritional Quackery," by Kenneth L. Milstead, Food and Drug Administration; and "Federal Trade Commission Activities Relative to the Sale of Food and Related Products," by Charles A. Sweeney, FTC.

MSSA Requirements for Peaches, Fruit Cocktail

Tentative requirements for canned peaches and fruit cocktail from the 1959 pack to meet the needs of the armed services have been announced by the Military Subsistence Supply Agency. Procurement will be made by the Oakland Military Subsistence Market Center, 2155 Webster St., Alameda, Calif.

Item	Grade	Type	Style	Can Size	Quantity (pounds)	Quantity (cases)
Peaches, extra heavy or heavy syrup pack, quartered or sliced, yellow clingstone or freestone	A (Fancy) or B (Choice)	I or II	2 or 3	6/10 24/2½	10,031,000 8,394,000	247,680 191,586
Peaches, extra heavy or heavy syrup pack, halved, yellow clingstone or freestone	A (Fancy) or B (Choice)	I or II	1	6/10 24/2½	3,759,000 3,004,000	92,815 71,113
Fruit Cocktail, extra heavy or heavy syrup pack	A (Fancy) or B (Choice)	6/10 24/2½	5,866,000 4,819,500	143,073 107,100

Vegetables for Processing—Tonnage and Acreage Prospects

This year's planted acreage of vegetables for processing is 4 percent less than in 1958 and 11 percent below average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

This indicated change from 1958 is based on estimates of planted acreage of nine principal vegetables. Reductions are estimated for five of these

crops as follows: tomatoes 19 percent, cucumbers for pickles 12 percent, peas 9 percent, beets 9 percent, and green lima beans 2 percent.

Increases in planted acreage over last year are corn 12 percent, spinach (winter and spring) 11 percent, snap beans 5 percent, and contract cabbage for kraut 5 percent.

Deciduous Fruit Production

Total 1959 production of deciduous fruits is expected to be 6 percent above last year and 10 percent above average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

Of nine non-citrus fruits for which USDA published estimates as of July 1, all except apples and sweet cherries are above last year, and all except sweet cherries and prunes are above the average for 1948-57.

The 1959 crop of sour cherries, while exceeding by far the relatively short crop of last year, is slightly smaller than the output of two seasons ago and is only 10 percent larger than the 1948-57 average.

Production of Bartlett pears in the three Pacific Coast states is indicated at 522,500 tons. This is 17 percent more than the 447,000 tons obtained last year and 12 percent above the average of 465,272 tons for the 1948-57 period.

Following are July 1 indications for seven important fruit crops used in canning:

Crop	1958	1959 Indicated	Percent change from 1958
<i>(thousands of bushels)</i>			
Apples, all.....	126,610	119,122	-6
East.....	58,035	57,390	-1
Central.....	22,996	22,852	-1
West.....	45,579	38,880	-15
Peaches, all.....	71,069	75,781	+7
Calif. cling.....	21,043	26,960	+28
Calif. freestone...	11,459	14,376	+25
Pears, all.....	38,800	32,680	+13
<i>(tons)</i>			
Sweet cherries, all...	87,610	80,970	-8
Great Lakes states	21,000	22,590	+8
Western states....	66,610	58,380	-12
Sour cherries, all....	103,920	143,170	+38
Great Lakes states	92,800	135,200	+46
Western states....	11,120	7,970	-28
Apricots, all.....	108,000	239,800	+122
California.....	90,000	220,000	+147
Plums, all.....	68,800	106,000	+57
California.....	61,000	100,000	+64

Production of Field Crops

Total crop production second only to last year's record now seems likely for 1959. Planted acreage of 340 million is above 1957 and 1958 but well below other recent years.

The USDA's all-crop production index is 113, well below last year's 118 but outstripping the former high production years of 1957, 1956, and 1948 at 106. The yield per acre index is below last year's peak but is following the generally rising pattern of much of the last decade. The composite yield for all crops is expected to be exceeded only by last year's extremely favorable showing.

SWEET POTATOES

Sweet potato production is forecast at 17,598,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above 1958 production but 10 percent below average. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 273,700 acres, 3 percent above 1958. Based on July 1 conditions, yield per acre is placed at 64.3 hundredweight, slightly below the record high yield of 65.5 hundredweight harvested in 1958 but well above the 1949-57 average of 55.5 hundredweight.

Increases in acreage for harvest are reported in Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Mississippi, California, and Kansas; while five states, including South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, reported a slight decrease; and seven states, including New Jersey and North Carolina, show no change from 1958.

Following are July 1 prospects for certain other crops used in canning:

Crop	1958	1959 Indicated	Percent change from 1958
<i>(thousands of bags)</i>			
Dry edible beans....	18,981	18,434	-3
Dry field peas.....	2,475	4,045	+63
Rice.....	47,015	52,168	+11
<i>(thousands of bushels)</i>			
Durum wheat.....	22,077	19,913	-10

GREEN PEAS

July 1 conditions point to a production of 450,310 tons of green peas for canning and freezing in 1959. During the last two weeks of June yield prospects improved in Idaho, Illinois, Indiana and Oregon. The tonnage now in prospect is about 7 percent less than last year's production but about equal to the 10-year average annual production. The July 1 indicated yield of 2,617 pounds of shelled peas per acre compares with 2,567 pounds obtained in 1958 and an average of 2,090 pounds for the 1948-57 period.

Harvest is complete in California and was nearly finished by the end of June in the Middle Atlantic area and was active in New York State and the Great Lakes territory. Although there was some unevenness of germination in Michigan and Wisconsin due to lack of timely rainfall in May and June, harvesting is generally on schedule, but yields in some fields are not quite up to earlier expectations. In Illinois and Indiana, late acreage developed under favorable conditions; the same is true in the Northwest.

State	10-year ave. 1948-57	1958	1959 Indicated	Percent change from 1958
<i>(tons)</i>				
N. Y.....	19,800	16,610	14,160	-15
Pa.....	14,000	9,350	7,800	-17
Ind.....	2,300	2,180	2,100	-4
Ill.....	29,200	40,660	36,300	-11
Mich.....	4,600	6,420	3,850	-40
Wis.....	127,800	137,830	100,800	-27
Minn.....	49,700	62,100	48,300	-22
Del.....	3,400	8,250	8,840	+7
Md.....	9,700	11,520	10,500	-9
Va.....	1,800	1,000	1,120	+12
Idaho.....	11,200	11,110	14,720	+32
Wash.....	75,000	83,110	89,100	+7
Ore.....	54,400	60,630	75,000	+25
Calif.....	11,900	7,050	11,200	+41
Other states ¹	34,900	27,690	25,920	-6
U. S. Total..	449,800	485,510	450,310	-7

¹ Ark., Colo., Iowa, Kans., Maine, Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Tenn., Utah, W. Va., and Wyo.

SNAP BEANS

The 1959 indicated production of snap beans for processing, based on conditions as of July 1, is 386,080 tons. This exceeds the 1958 production of 360,700 tons by 7 percent and is about one-third larger than the 10-year average of 290,700 tons. The 1959 preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 163,200 acres. This compares

with 151,160 acres harvested in 1958 and the average of 131,800 acres.

The U. S. average yield indicated on July 1 is 2.4 tons, the same as 1958 but slightly higher than the 10-year average of 2.2 tons. July 1 indications point to yields better than last year in Maine, New York, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and Washington.

State	Production		1959 Indi- cated	Per- cent change from 1958
	10-year ave. 1948-57	1958		
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	
Maine.....	5,600	4,200	4,300	+2
N. Y.....	51,200	54,400	67,500	+24
Pa.....	9,300	13,300	9,900	-26
Mich.....	10,400	11,200	10,800	-4
Wis.....	22,100	30,400	33,800	+11
Del.....	3,200	4,800	5,400	+13
Md.....	16,900	17,000	14,000	-18
Va.....	5,800	5,800	6,000	+3
N. C.....	4,600	9,200	9,000	-2
S. C.....	1,100	800	1,000	+25
Fla.....	17,400	16,800	14,870	-11
Tenn.....	9,900	16,100	15,000	-7
Ark.....	7,100	6,200	4,900	-21
La.....	570	600	420	-30
Okla.....	3,600	5,700	5,800	+2
Texas.....	10,300	11,400	17,200	+51
Colo.....	5,200	6,300	6,500	+3
Wash.....	10,000	11,000	11,700	+6
Ore.....	62,400	88,800	91,500	+3
Calif.....	17,500	27,200	31,400	+15
Other states ¹	16,400	19,500	25,090	+29
U. S. Total..	290,700	360,700	386,080	+7

¹ Sum of estimates by seasonal groups.

² Ala., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. M., Ohio, Utah, Vt., and Wyo.

BEETS

The 1959 acreage planted to beets for canning is estimated at 15,110 acres. This is 9 percent less than the 1958 planting of 16,660 acres and 20 percent less than the 10-year average of 18,800 acres. Small increases in plantings for 1959 in New York and Oregon failed to compensate for reductions in other important states.

State	Planted Acreage		1959 Prelim- inary	Per- cent change from 1958
	10-year ave. 1948-57	1958		
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
N. Y.....	4,400	4,400	4,500	+2
Mich.....	1,000	850	550	-35
Wis.....	7,500	6,100	4,800	-21
Ore.....	1,600	1,400	1,500	+7
Other states ¹	4,400	3,910	3,760	-4
U. S. Total..	18,800	16,660	15,110	-9

¹ Calif., Colo., Del., Ill., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Wash., and Wyo.

TOMATOES

The 1959 planting of 292,000 acres of tomatoes for processing is 19 percent less than last year's planting of 360,000 acres and 16 percent below the preceding 10-year average of 347,500 acres. It is the lowest acreage planted since 1954 when 270,400 acres were planted.

This year's planted acreage fell below the intended acreage reported in March by 16,800 acres or 5 percent. All major states except South Carolina and Arkansas have less acreage than in 1958. The largest acreage reduction is in California, which has 27,900 acres less than the 152,900 acres planted in 1958.

State	Planted Acreage		1959 Prelim- inary	Per- cent change from 1958
	10-year ave. 1948-57	1958		
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
N. Y.....	17,900	11,700	10,000	-15
N. J.....	27,400	20,100	13,000	-35
Pa.....	22,600	21,000	15,000	-29
Ohio.....	20,300	24,000	23,500	-2
Ind.....	41,000	33,300	27,600	-17
Ill.....	10,700	10,600	9,000	-15
Mich.....	7,800	7,600	7,500	-1
Wis.....	1,200	800	600	-25
Iowa.....	1,600	1,600	1,500	-6
Mo.....	3,800	1,500	1,400	-7
Del.....	4,800	3,000	2,800	-7
Md.....	20,500	12,700	9,500	-25
Va.....	14,800	12,000	10,000	-17
S. C.....	1,800	1,700	1,800	+6
Fla.....	6,500	8,400	6,300	-25
Ky.....	1,800	1,400	1,300	-7
Ark.....	5,000	2,700	2,700	...
Texas.....	17,200	19,000	12,000	-37
Colo.....	3,300	3,800	3,700	-3
Utah.....	6,700	6,500	4,400	-32
Calif.....	106,000	152,900	125,000	-12
Other states ¹	4,900	4,400	3,400	-24
U. S. Total..	347,500	360,700	292,000	-19

¹ Ala., Ariz., Conn., Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Okla., Ore., Tenn., Wash., and W. Va.

CABBAGE FOR KRAUT

The kraut cabbage acreage planted under contract is estimated at 8,110 acres for 1959. This is 5 percent more than last year's contracted planting of 7,760 acres and 13 percent below the average annual planting for the preceding 10-year period. These estimates include acreage grown by packers on either an acreage or a tonnage basis. At this time, information is not available regarding the tonnage that kraut packers intend to purchase

on the open market in 1959. Last year, the equivalent open market acreage represented about 36 percent of the total planted acreage. For the preceding 10 years it averaged about 44 percent of the total.

State	Contract ¹		1959 Prelim- inary	Per- cent change from 1958
	Total ² 1958	1958		
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
N. Y.....	3,900	1,400	2,100	+50
Ohio.....	1,400	1,400	900	-37
Ind.....	700	700	600	-14
Wis.....	3,300	1,900	1,900	...
Other states ³	2,920	2,300	2,610	-10
U. S. Total..	12,200	7,760	8,110	+5

¹ Total acreage is the contract acreage (footnote 2) plus an equivalent acreage from which open-market purchases were made.

² Contract acreage includes acreage grown by packers on own or leased land, acreage grown under contract with growers, and equivalent acreage on contracted tonnage.

³ Colo., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. C., Ore., Pa., Tenn., Utah, Va., and Wash.

GREEN LIMA BEANS

The acreage planted to green lima beans for canning and freezing in 1959 is estimated at 87,640 acres. This is 2 percent less than the 1958 planting of 89,150 acres and 18 percent below the 10-year average of 106,600 acres.

The 55,620 acres planted for freezing in 1959 is 6 percent less than the 1958 plantings. The planting of 32,020 acres for canning and other processing, practically all baby limas, is 6 percent more than last year's acreage.

State	Planted Acreage		1959 Prelim- inary	Per- cent change from 1958
	10-year ave. 1948-57	1958		
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
N. Y.....	3,500	1,300	900	-31
Pa.....	4,700	2,100	2,300	+10
Mich.....	2,400	1,600	1,600	...
Wis.....	7,100	4,300	4,500	+5
Del.....	21,900	20,900	20,200	-3
Md.....	4,800	3,200	2,400	-25
Va.....	4,400	950	600	-37
Wash.....	1,600	1,000	1,300	+30
Calif.....	24,700	26,000	22,700	-13
Other states ¹	31,500	27,800	31,140	+12
U. S. Total..	106,600	89,150	87,640	-2
For freezing. ²	58,180	59,070	55,620	-6
Fordhooks.....	20,190	18,070	...	-11
Baby limas.....	38,880	37,550	...	-3
For canning and other processing. ³	38,700	30,080	32,020	+6

¹ Ark., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Minn., Mo., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Tenn., and Utah.

² Six-year ave., 1952-57; estimates not available prior to 1952.

The American Weekly

On July 12 in *The American Weekly* magazine, Food Editor Amy Alden's article, "Quick Suppers," includes two menus featuring canned foods.

Miss Alden begins, "Made in a jiffy—they're delicious. Start a wonderfully easy meal with cream of celery soup. Win compliments with yam and ham on pineapple, asparagus." The canned foods featured in the Yam and Ham Supper include cream of celery soup, asparagus, sliced pineapple, yams and deviled ham.

The second menu, Bean and Sausage Dinner, includes Kraut-Carrot Slaw, Bean and Sausage Casserole and Butter-Pecan Pudding. Canned foods used in the recipes are sauerkraut, evaporated milk, pork and beans with tomato sauce and sliced apples.

Macfadden Publications

The Macfadden publications, *True Romance* and *True Story*, for August feature sandwiches. Most of the recipes use canned foods.

In her article "In August, lunch means a sandwich!" Home Service Director Esther Foley describes the sandwich recipes as "Easy to make . . . easy to eat, and best of all, good hot!" Canned tuna is used in Tuna Cheese Dreams, canned chicken gumbo soup and ketchup are used in Sloppy Joes, and ripe olives, tomato sauce and ketchup are ingredients in Tamale Sandwich.

Miss Foley's article "His Favorite Hot Sandwich" in *True Story* magazine contains six recipes. Canned foods used are: condensed tomato soup, ripe olives, tuna, ketchup, chili sauce, crab meat, and salmon.

billion, or an average of \$1.1 million per store. The second measurement of growth revealed that chains had, by the end of 1954, about 5,200 stores with sales of \$1 million or more. Four years later this number had become 8,000. Their stores with sales of \$375,000 to \$1 million increased from 5,500 at the end of 1954 to 5,700 four years later. Their stores with less than \$375,000 sales decreased from 5,000 to 3,200 during the same period.

Of the \$6.6 billion gain in sales of reporting chain stores between 1953 and 1958, approximately \$1.4 billion was accounted for by stores in operation in 1953, \$3.9 billion by new stores opened after 1953, and \$1.3 billion by stores acquired after 1953.

Of 2,238 stores acquired by chains from 1949 through 1958, about two-thirds, or 1,550, were in operation in 1958. The 528 that had been closed after having been acquired included 282 that were replaced by other stores and 160 that were sold.

In 1957, when chains with 11 or more stores accounted for 36.4 percent of total food sales, the 15 largest chains accounted for 29.4 percent, and the four leaders for 19 percent. The four leaders have held the same rank during the 1948-1958 period.

Vertical integration (shipments from owned processing facilities) by the voluntaries and the cooperatives was negligible, shipments being \$16 million for the former and \$13 million for the latter in contrast with \$1.1 billion for the chains.

Almost half the voluntaries, or 154, were in the \$1 million to \$5 million annual sales volume class. This class also was the largest for the cooperatives, 54 of which fall in this group.

Of the dozen or more principal types of service rendered members, both voluntaries and cooperatives placed greatest emphasis on purchasing dry groceries, advertising, warehousing, and purchasing non-foods, in this order of importance.

Approximately 95 percent of the cooperatives and voluntaries sold in three states or less.

The interim report will be followed by a more extensive final report which will contain an analysis of all data collected, at which time the study will have been broadened to include facts on interlocking directorates, chain store purchasing patterns, trends in selected metropolitan areas, and reasons for gains and loss in membership by voluntary wholesale groups and retailer-owned cooperatives.

FTC Issues Interim Report on Food Supply

Sales by food store chains of 11 or more stores increased by 118 percent from 1948 to 1958, compared with a gain of 72 percent for all retail food stores, according to an interim report by the Federal Trade Commission on its study of economic concentration in the food industry.

First results of the study, begun last October 9, also reveal that nearly three-fourths of the acquisitions of retail food stores by food chains have taken place in the last four years. The study shows that from 1949 through 1958 food chains made 315 acquisitions, involving 2,238 stores. Of these, 65 acquisitions with 560 stores occurred in the first six years of the period, and 250 acquisitions with 1,678 stores in the last four years. Responsible for most of these acquisitions were 10 chains which acquired 1,474 stores during the 10-year period.

The interim report is based on answers to questionnaires mailed last February to about 1,050 business organizations selling food at wholesale or retail; namely, food chains, wholesalers sponsoring voluntary groups of retail grocers, and retailer-owned food distributing groups.

The interim report does not analyze the data it presents. An explanation of this was given by FTC Chairman Earl W. Kintner:

"Only our final report on this study will summarize and analyze our findings. However, we believe that to make available certain factual infor-

mation as we go along will prove helpful to others who are studying the same problems."

The Commission undertook its economic investigation of the food industry after having received many complaints about the development in recent years of concentration of power, collusive price action, and competitive methods in the industry (see INFORMATION LETTER of Feb. 7, page 27).

Among the highlights of the interim report are these:

Chains operating from 101 to 500 stores showed the greatest sales gain, 114 percent, from 1953 to 1958, whereas all chains, i.e., those with 11 or more stores, gained 56 percent. Also, chains with sales between \$100 million and \$500 million showed larger relative sales gains between 1948 and 1957 than the biggest chains with sales over \$500 million or the smaller chains with sales between \$50 million and \$100 million.

The growth of chain store sales due to expansion of the size of individual stores was revealed in two ways. First, there were 18,300 stores in operation on Dec. 31, 1948, and sales that year were \$7.8 billion, or about \$425,000 per store. Six years later, the number of stores had dropped to 15,700, but annual sales had increased to \$12.7 billion, or over \$800,000 per store. And by Dec. 31, 1958, stores increased to 16,900 and sales to \$19

Status of Legislation

Agricultural trade development—S. 1748 (Ellender), to raise Title I authorizations by \$1.5 billion and to extend P.L. 480 for one year, to Dec. 31, 1960, was reported by Senate Agriculture Committee July 15.

H.R. 7983 (Cooley of N.C.), a companion bill, and other bills to amend and extend P.L. 480 are the subject of public hearings begun by the House Agriculture Committee July 14.

Clayton Act—S. 726 (Sparkman and others), to make all future orders of the FTC self-executing and to provide penalties of \$5,000 daily for violations of consent decrees, was passed by the Senate March 18 and by the House, with amendment, July 6, and cleared for the President July 13.

Consumer expenditures—H. R. 4420 (Zablocki of Wis.), to authorize the FTC to conduct an investigation which would include a determination of what portion of consumer expenditures for food and other farm products is realized by the farmer, the processor, the distributor, and others, has been referred to the House Commerce Committee.

Co-op jurisdiction—H. R. 200 (Mason of Ill.), to transfer jurisdiction over cooperatives' pricing from USDA to the Justice Dept., has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Co-op taxation—The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted a proposed draft of legislation designed to "ensure the ultimate payment of a single tax on cooperative income," but bills embodying the Administration recommendations have not been introduced.

Country Life Commission—Bills providing for the creation of a Country Life Commission, to make broad recommendations on the total development of country life, were considered by the House Family Farms Subcommittee May 6-7.

Crew leader registration—H. R. 5930 (Kearns of Pa.) and S. 1778 (Javits), to provide for registration of crew leaders in interstate agricultural employment (as recommended by the Labor Dept.), have been referred to the Labor Committees. N.C.A. opposes.

Fair trade—H.R. 1253, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to authorize proprietors of trade-marked goods to control the resale prices of their distributors, was reported by House Commerce Committee June 9.

S. 1083 (Humphrey and Proxmire), a similar bill, was the subject of hearings by a Senate Commerce Subcommittee June 15-16 and by the full Committee July 10.

FDA artificial coloring—H.R. 7624 (Harris of Ark.), to amend the Food and Drug Act with respect to the use

of artificial coloring, has been referred to the House Commerce Committee and S. 2197 (Hill and Goldwater) has been referred to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

FDA pesticides—H.R. 6436, to place nematocides, plant regulators, defoliant and desiccants under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and under the pesticide chemicals provision of the Food and Drug Act, was passed by the House July 6 and reported by Senate Agriculture Committee, with amendment, July 15.

Federal pre-emption—H. R. 3 (Smith of Va.), to modify the doctrine of federal pre-emption in such a way that a state law would not be nullified by a federal law on the same subject unless the federal law so provided, was passed by the House June 24.

S. 2, a similar bill, was the subject of a hearing by the Senate Judiciary Committee April 21. N.C.A. opposes application to food laws.

Food stamps—A number of bills designed to facilitate distribution of surplus foods to needy families were the subject of hearings by a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee June 4-8. N.C.A. opposes.

Industrial uses—Bills to provide programs of research on industrial uses of agricultural commodities were the subject of public hearings by a House Agriculture Subcommittee Feb. 18-20, March 2-11, and April 21-23.

S. 690, to create an Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration within USDA, was reported by Senate Agriculture Committee April 16.

Intergovernmental relations—H. R. 6904 (Fountain of N.C.), to establish a permanent Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, was the subject of hearings concluded by a House Government Operations Subcommittee June 19. S. 2026 (Muskie and others) is pending before Senate Government Operations Committee. All bills on this subject have been the subject of joint hearings.

Labor-management practices—S. 1555 (Kennedy-Cooper), to establish safeguards against improper practices in labor organizations and in labor-management relations, was passed by the Senate, with amendments, April 25, and was the subject of public hearings by a House Labor Subcommittee, which is now holding executive sessions.

Marketing of potatoes—S. 17 (Smith of Maine), to prohibit the sale of potatoes of a lower grade than U. S. No. 2, under certain conditions, has been referred to the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Marketing of turkeys—S. 430 (Engle) and H. R. 1344 (Sisk of Calif.), to provide for controls on the marketing of turkeys, have been referred to the Agriculture Committees. N.C.A. opposes application to canning.

Marketing orders and parity—H. R.

642 (Sisk of Calif.), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue a marketing order in effect even after parity is reached, has been referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

Marketing order regions—H. R. 1070 (Ullman of Calif.), to authorize the issuance of marketing orders on any or all production or marketing areas, rather than on the smallest regional area, has been referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

Premerger notification—The Attorney General has recommended legislation requiring prior notification before corporate mergers and acquisitions where the capital involved is more than \$10 million. S. 442 (O'Mahoney-Kefauver), to require 60 days' notice prior to merger or acquisition of corporations having total book value of \$10 million, was approved by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 7 and was ordered reported, with amendments, to the Judiciary Committee.

Price increases—H. R. 4934 (McGovern of S. D.), to require advance notice and public justification before effectuating price increases in industries so heavily concentrated that monopoly or the threat of monopoly is present, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee. S. 215 (O'Mahoney), a similar bill, was the subject of public hearings concluded by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 5. N.C.A. opposes.

H. R. 6263 (Reuss of Wis.), including a provision requiring the President to hold public hearings on prospective or actual price or wage increases which "appear to threaten national economic stability," was reported by the House Government Operations Committee June 12. S. 2382 (Clark-Proxmire-Byrd (W. Va.)-Randolph), a companion bill, is pending before the Senate Banking Committee. N.C.A. opposes.

Raw product bargaining—H. R. 1793 (Bow of Mich.), to authorize collective bargaining between cooperative associations of producers or handlers and processors or other purchasers, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Robinson-Patman functional discounts—H.R. 929 (Rogers of Colo.) and H.R. 4530 (Reuss of Wis.) and other bills to require price differentials to wholesalers and retailers according to the character of their selling (not their buying), were the subject of hearings by a House Judiciary Subcommittee June 25-26.

Robinson-Patman good faith defense—H. R. 11 (Patman), to restrict the "good faith" defense against a charge of price discrimination, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee. S. 11 was approved by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 7 and ordered reported without recommendation, to the Judiciary Committee. N.C.A. opposes.

State taxation—H.R. 7757 (McCulloch of Ohio) and H.J. Res. 431 (Miller of N.Y.), to preclude state taxation of income derived exclusively from interstate commerce, have been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

S. 2218 (Bush-Keating), S. 2281 (Saltonstall-Scott-Prouty) and S. J. Res. 113 (Sparkman and others) will be the subject of a hearing by the Senate Finance Committee July 21, at which N.C.A. will testify.

Unemployment compensation—H.R. 7177 (Mills of Ark.) and H.R. 7178 (Simpson of Pa.), embodying views of the Ways and Means Committee, were introduced May 18.

Wage-Hour—S. 1046 (Kennedy and others), which includes provisions to curtail the overtime exemption available to fruit and vegetable canners, and to increase the statutory minimum wage, was approved by the Senate Subcommittee on Labor July 9 and is pending before the Senate Labor Committee. N.C.A. opposes changes in the exemptions (see story, page 237).

Waste disposal facilities—H. R. 322 (Byrnes of Wis.), to authorize rapid amortization of waste disposal facilities and treatment works, has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. N.C.A. supports.

FISHERIES LEGISLATION

Construction differential subsidy—H.R. 5421, to provide a program of assistance to correct inequities in the construction of fishing vessels, was the subject of a hearing by the House Fisheries Subcommittee July 8.

S. 2338 (Engle and Magnuson), a similar bill, was the subject of a hearing by a Senate Fisheries Subcommittee July 9.

Fisheries Assistance Act—A number of bills to provide a five-year program of assistance to depressed segments of the fishing industry were the subject of public hearings by a Senate Commerce Subcommittee April 1-2 and concluded by the House Fisheries Subcommittee June 11.

Fishermen's Protective Act—S. 971 (Magnuson), to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1954 to broaden protection of U. S. vessels, has been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee.

Mortgage and loan insurance—S. 555 (Butler) and H. R. 3169 (Garmatz of Md.), to amend the Merchant Marine Act to provide mortgage and loan insurance on the cost of work in U. S. shipyards, have been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee and the House MM&F Committee.

S. 2342 (Magnuson-Smathers-Engle), to create a Federal Fishing Vessel Mortgage Insurance Fund, was introduced July 8.

Polluted shellfish—H. R. 1244 (Colmer of Miss.), to prohibit the importation of polluted shellfish, has been referred to the House Ways and

Means Committee and S. 2112 (Jackson and 6 others) has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

Salmon conservation—S. 502 (Bartlett-Gruening-Magnuson), to prohibit the importation of salmon taken by nationals of a country that permits gill netting at certain times and places, was the subject of public hearings by a Senate Commerce Subcommittee April 1-2 and May 4-5 and was considered in executive session May 13.

H. R. 4293 (Pelly of Wash.), for the same purpose, was the subject of a hearing by the House Fisheries Subcommittee May 14.

Salmon predator—S. 1264, to extend and expand the program for the eradication of the dogfish shark on the Pacific Coast, was passed by the Senate, with amendment, July 6.

Tuna quotas—H. R. 443 (Utt of Calif.), H. R. 447 (Wilson of Calif.) and H. R. 673 (Utt), to regulate the importation of tuna products, have been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

Canned Peas, RSP Cherries Sought for School Lunch

USDA announced July 17 offers to buy canned green peas and canned

red tart pitted cherries of the 1959 pack for use in the National School Lunch Program.

Details and specifications are being mailed by USDA to canners of those products. Purchases will be made on an offer and acceptance basis, using funds appropriated under Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act.

PEAS

Offers for canned peas will be considered only on No. 10 cans. Offers must be received by the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C., not later than 4 p.m. EDT July 31 for acceptance by August 7. Delivery will be required during the period August 31 through October 5.

Further details may be obtained from Claude S. Morris of the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the AMS, at REpublic 7-4142, extension 2781.

CHERRIES

Offers to sell canned cherries must be received by the Fruit and Vegetable Division by 9 a.m. EDT July 28 for acceptance by July 31. Delivery will be required during the period August 31 through October 3.

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